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Whitehall, November 25:

Extract of a Letter from the President and Select Committee at Bombay to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 27 June, 1783, received over Land 21st of November.

OUR last Letter left General Matthews, with his whole Force collected, in Poſſeſſion of Onore, and under poſitive Orders to make an immediate Attempt upon the City of Bednure, in caſe the Intelligence then juſt received of Hyder's Death proved well founded. In Purſuance of theſe Orders, the General proceeded to Cundapore, which he reduced after ſome ſlight Reſiſtance, and from thence repreſented, in very ſtrong Terms, that the Condition of the Army was not ſuch as would warrant the Attempt upon Bednure, but that nevertheleſs he ſhould make the Trial; and this Advice of his Intention was conveyed in a Letter from Cundapore, dated the 19th of January, and received here the 8th of February.

The General's Repreſentation of the Danger of the Enterprize, and fatal Conſequences of a Failure, was expreſſed ſo forcibly, that we did not think it proper, after an Opinion given in ſuch ſtrong Terms by the Officer who was to execute the Service, to perſiſt in exacting a Compliance with our above-mentioned Orders; and we therefore, though with Reluctance, diſpatched diſcretionary Orders to the General to defer the Attempt, at the ſame Time recommending to him to give due Weight in the Scale to the Advantages Hyder's Death would afford him, which in our Opinion more than counterbalanced the Objections which might in ſtrict Prudence be urged againſt the Attempt.

The Service, however, had been performed before the Diſpatch of our Orders, and on the 14th of February the Preſident received Advice in a Note from Captain Torriano, Commandant at Onore, of our Army having forced the Gauts, and gained Poſſeſſion of the City of Bednure. Advice of this important Event was ſhortly after communicated to you by the Preſident.

Subſequent Reports, and Intelligence collected from private Letters, made us very impatient to receive a Relation of his Succeſs from the General himſelf, as we ſoon underſtood that a Treaty of a particular Nature had been concluded with Hyat Saib, the Governor of Bednure under Hyder Ally, and that he was continued in the Government of that City with an Authority, little inferior to what he held before we had become Maſters of the Place.

On the 26th of February Colonels Macleod and Humberſton, and Major Shaw, the Principal Officers of His Majeſty's Troops, arrived here from the Army, which they left ſome Days after the Surrender of Bednure, but we had ſtill no Letters from Brigadier General Matthews. Theſe Gentlemen, on their Arrival, each gave in Memorials, ſtating their Reaſons for quitting the Army.

Mangalore ſurrendered by Capitulation the 9th of March, after a practicable Breach had been nearly effected. Carwar and other Forts in the Soundah Country, had been likewiſe reduced by a ſeparate Detachment under Captain Carpenter; and ſome Forts inland, a conſiderable Diſtance to the Eaſtward of Bednure, by other Detachments.

In the Letter from the General above-mentioned, dated the 4th of March, he taxes the whole Army in Terms the moſt ſevere and unqualified, but altogether general and indiſcriminate, with Offences of the higheſt Criminality. He ſays, that after the Surrender of Bednure, the Flame of Diſcontent broke out amongſt the Officers, which rapidly ſpread from thoſe in the immediate Service of His Majeſty to the Honourable Company's Servants, and that this Flame being blown by a few Zealots for Plunder and Booty, he was apt to think was one Cauſe of depriving him at that critical Time of the Service of Lieutenant-Colonels Macleod and Humberſton. He mentioned in very concile Terms, ſome Points of Difference betwixt himſelf and Colonel Macleod, reſpecting a Claim of Rank, and the Mode of ſupplying His Majeſty's Troops. That the Agents for the Captors had been loud in their Repreſentations of the ſuppoſed Right of the Army, and they and the Officers had done every Thing that was diſreſpectful and injurious to him; which Circumſtances, ſo contrary to good Order and Diſcipline, could not fail to increaſe the Spirit for Plunder in the Soldiery, who, encouraged by the Practice of Officers, were become looſe and unfeeling as the moſt licentious Freebooters.

The General further ſaid, he ſuppoſed Colonel Macleod would deliver the Papers on the Subject of theſe Diſputes, and called upon us to take Meaſures to prevent ſuch dangerous Proceedings: That the Troops in Bednure were almoſt in a State of Mutiny; the Enemy collecting a Force within Thirty Miles; the Proſpect of re-ſettling the City every Moment more diſtant, owing to the Dejection of the Jemautdar Hyat Saib, who, from the illiberal and indecent Expreſſions of Officers, was filled with Apprehenſions that made him utterly deſpond, and rendered him incapable of any Exertion.

Such was the Accuſation againſt the Army, and ſuch the Materials afforded by the General as Grounds upon which Government were to take their Meaſures in ſo delicate and critical an Emergency. Colonel Macleod had not delivered the Papers, as ſuppoſed by the General: He had only on his Arrival, as mentioned in a former Paragraph, given in a Memorial, aſſigning his Reaſons for quitting the Army, and ſtating, with Candour and Moderation, the Circumſtances of his own Rank and Services, and the Complaints of His Majeſty's Troops, which had rendered it impoſſible for him to continue to ſerve under Command of Brigadier General Mathews. Theſe Circumſtances, as well as our Reſolutions in Conſequence, will be communicated by a future Conveyance, only deeming it material to mention at preſent, that being of Opinion the Services of an Officer of Colonel Macleod's Ability and Experience were abſolutely requiſite at ſo critical a Period, we had made a Requeſt to him, on the 7th of March, to continue to ſerve on this Coaſt until we could receive the Determination of the Governor General and Council, or General Coote, regarding his Caſe, giving him Aſſurances, that we would endeavour i

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the mean Time to place him on a Footing that might be ſatisfactory, in any practicable Manner he could point out.

Colonel Macleod ſhewed a Readineſs in complying with our Requeſt that entitled him to every Mark of Attention from the Company. He recalled to our Attention his Difficulties in ſerving with General Mathews; ſtill, however, offering to ſerve wherever and in whatever Shape we might command; but in order to avoid all Diſputes relating to King's and Company's Troops, and to enable him to ſerve with more Efficacy, he ſuggeſted the Neceſſity of our beſtowing Company's Rank upon him.

In conſequence of the General's Reference, we called upon Colonel Macleod the 18th of March, for the Papers alluded to, who in Return demanded from our Juſtice an Extract of the General's Letter, in which thoſe Diſputes on his Conduct were mentioned.

Colonel Macleod being furniſhed with the deſired Extract, delivered the Papers required, accompanied with a Letter from himſelf in Vindication of his own Character, and of the other Officers involved in one general Accuſation. Theſe Papers are of too great Leugth to be ſent by an overland Diſpatch; but they contain Imputations againſt the General of a very ſerious Nature, and ſupported by ſtrong Teſtimony.

Our Want of Information from General Mathews laid us under a Neceſſity of applying to Colonel Macleod to furnith us with a Detail of the Operations of the Army from their leaving Cundapore to the Surrender of Bednure, and any Information he could afford reſpecting the Nature of the Treaty with Hyat Saib, and the Proceedings in conſequence.

Colonel Macleod in conſequence ſent in the Journals kept by himſelf and Colonel Humberſton, and gave us all the Information in his Power relative to the Surrender of Bednure and the Treaty with Hyat Saib. When the reſpective Details of theſe Gentlemen and General Mathews of the ſame Event ſhall come before you, you will doubtleſs make due Compariſon.

We are informed that the General, notwithſtanding the Capitulation, immediately on getting Poſſeſſion of Bednure, confined Hyat Saib a cloſe Priſoner, and that many bad Conſequences reſulted from the Alarm and Impreſſion given by this Proceeding. That very great Treaſures were found in the Durbar, amounting to Fourteen Lacs and upwards, beſides much other Treaſure and Jewels not expoſed, which were at firſt publickly ſhewn to the Officers by the General, and declared to be the Property of the Army. That the Breach between the General and Hyat Saib was ſoon after made up; and, in a few Days, the Army were aſtoniſhed to hear that Hyat Saib had claimed all this Money, which evidently belonged to the Government of the Country, as his private Property, and that the General had reſtored it to him on that Plea. Colonel Macleod had been detached at his Time; but this Tranſaction reviving a Diſcontent and Suſpicion occaſioned by a former Affair at Onore, ſome of the other principal Officers were carried to Hyat Saib by the General, who prevailed upon him to make a Donation to the Army of Half a Lac of Pagodas.

We took the General's Conduct and the State of the Army under Conſideration on the 27th of March, and now tranſmit a Copy of our Proceedings on this very difficult and diſagreeable Occaſion.

Feeling the ſtrongeſt Conviction that the Service could not proſper in his Hands, we thought it our indiſpenſible Duty not to continue him any longer in Command of the Army in the Bednure Country; and we accordingly came to a Reſolution to remove him therefrom, and to ſuſpend him from the Honourable Company's Service until he can clear up the ſeveral Charges againſt him.

We appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, of His Majeſty's Forces, the Officer firſt in Rank upon this Coaſt, and who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the Defeat of Tippoo Saib at Panany, to ſucceed General Mathews in the Command of the Army in the Bednure Country; and we alſo deſired Lieutenant-Colonel Humberſton and Major Shaw to rejoin the Army.

We had ſome Days before, on the 17th of March, received Advice from Mr. D. Anderſon, in a Letter dated the 20th of February, of the Mahratta Treaty having arrived from Poona

The Peace had been duly proclaimed at Bombay, and every neceſſary Step taken on our Part for the Performance of the Treaty. The Ranger had ſailed the 5th of April with Colonels Macleod and Humberſton, Major Shaw, and other Officers, to join the Army. Lieutenant Pruen, the Commander of the Veſſel, having been previouſly apprized of the Peace, and furniſhed with the ſame Orders as had been circulated to all the Marine, not to commit Hoſtilities againſt the Marattas; when on the 18th of April we were alarmed by an Account given by a Laſcar, who had eſcaped, that the Ranger had been attacked on the 8th, three Days after leaving Bombay, by the Maratta Fleet, and, after a moſt deſperate Reſiſtance of near Five Hours, was obliged to ſubmit to ſuperior Force, and, with the whole Convoy of Boats, had been carried into Geriah.

We were under great Anxiety and Uncertainty, for a conſiderable Time, regarding the Fate of Colonel Macleod and the other Officers, which was not entirely removed till the 23d of May, when the Preſident received a Letter from him, dated at Gheriah the 5th of that Month. In this Letter the Colonel mentions he had made ſeveral unſucceſsful Attempts to convey Advice of his Misfortune; and then relates ſome Circumſtances of the Engagement, referring, for a more particular Account, to Lieutenant Pruen. The Account Colonel Macleod gives is, That on the Morning of the 8th of April, they found themſelves near the Mahratta Fleet belonging to Gheriah, which, without ſpeaking or Ceremony, attacked the Ranger with great Fury. Lieutenant Pruen fought his Veſſel with the greateſt Courage. Their Defence was deſperate, and ceaſed not till they were almoſt all killed or wounded. Major Shaw was ſhot dead: Colonel Humberſton was ſhot through the Lungs: Lieutenant Stuart, of the 100th Regiment, was almoſt cut to Pieces on Boarding: Lieutenant John Taylor, of the Bombay Troops, was ſhot through the Body: Lieutenant Seton, of the Bombay Artillery, and Lieutenant Pruen, Commander of the Veſſel, were wounded with Swords on Boarding. In the Beginning of the Action Colonel Macleod received Two Wounds in his Left Hand and Shoulder; and, a little before it was over, a Muſquet Ball paſſed through his Body, which pierced his Lungs and Spleen Lieutenant Pruen's Account likewiſe proves, that the Mahrattas began the Attack, and that he received a Number of Shot before he returned a Gun. Their Force conſiſted of Two large Ships, a Ketch and Eight Gallivats, with which the Ranger, carrying only Twelve Guns Twelve Pounders, ſuſtained a cloſe Engagement of Four Hours and a half; and for the laſt Hour the Two Ships and the Ketch were laſhed along ſide of the Ranger, in which Situation the Engagement was continued with Muſquetry only; and the brave Defence of the Officers and Crew prevented the Enemy from entering the Veſſel, till, from the Number of Killed and Wounded, and moſt of the Muſquets being rendered unſerviceable, the Fire of the Ranger was ſo much reduced, that the Commander was under a Neceſſity of ſtriking; and the Inſtant the Colours were down, the Enemy ruſhed on Board, and cruelly cut and wounded ſeveral of the Officers and Men, while others jumped overboard, to avoid immediate Death. The ſame Night the Ranger was carried into Gheriah, where the Subedar and

Officers

Officers disowned all Knowledge of the Peace, and refused to release the Vessel and Officers without Orders from Poonah.

We are concerned to add, that Colonel Humberstone died at Gheriah the 30th of April, of the Wound he received in the Action. Colonel Macleod's Recovery was long thought impossible, but he is now perfectly restored to Health Lieutenants Stuart, Taylor, Seton, and Pruen, are also recovered.

The Ranger with Colonel Macleod and the other surviving Officers arrived here the 29th of May, having been released from Gheriah the 27th, in too disabled and dispoiled Condition to make her Way to the Southward.

Our last Letter from Mr. Anderson is dated the 19th of May, upon Receipt of the Intelligence of the Capture of the Ranger, which he immediately communicated to Mhadajee Scindia, and required him in strong Terms to give some Explanation with Regard to this Outrage, and the Measures which he intended to pursue in Vindication of his own Honor, which was thus brought into Question. Scindia declared, that none of his late Letters from the Minister gave him the least Reason to apprehend any sinister Intentions in the Maratta Government, and he assured Mr Anderson, that he had written in strong Terms to the Minister to punish with Death the Person who committed this Act of Hostility, and to make full Restitution of the Stores and Effects taken; that if they complied with these Requisitions, he would undertake to reconcile the English Government, but if they refused, they must take the Consequences: That for his Part, since so enormous an Outrage had been committed after the Conclusion of the Treaty, he must consult and adopt the Inclinations of the English

So far from punishing the Officer who committed the Act of Hostility, we are assured by Colonel Macleod that he received from the Minister public Marks of Approbation and honorary Rewards for his Conduct. Colonel Macleod was invited to the Ceremony held upon this Occasion, and some of the Officers were actually present when the Subedar exhibited in public Durbar, according to the Custom of the Country, the honorary Ornaments which had been sent to him from Poonah.

By this Time Matters to the Southward had taken a very unfavourable Turn. The latter End of April we received Advice from the Select Committee at Madrass, in a Letter dated the 12th of March, that Tippoo had sent the greatest Part of his Army out of the Carnatic through the Changamah Pass, and that they concluded he himself would soon follow, in order to use his utmost Efforts to recover his valuable Possessions in the Bidenure Country.

General Mathews sent repeated Advice of the Enemy's Approach in Force, and Requisitions for Reinforcement. Under the 20th of March he writes from Mangulore of a Body of 50,000 Men, with 25 Pieces of Cannon, being to the Eastward of Bidenure, and that he should set off for that Place next Day, when he said he may possibly collect 1200 Sepoys and 400 Europeans, with Five Pieces of Cannon, to meet the Enemy in the Field His next Letter is dated the 27th, at Cundapore, in which he repeats his Intelligence and Request for a Reinforcement, without which he observes it will be next to a Miracle if he can preserve his Footing. He then mentions as a Certainty, that a very large Force was arrived within 35 Miles of Bednure. His next Letter, and the last we have received from him, was dated the 1st of April, at Bednure, and advised, that Tippoo Saib, with 1000 French, 12000 Horse, and as many Infantry, with a few Guns, was arrived within 45 Miles, and purposed pushing on without Delay. We soon after received an Account from Captain Mathews, the General's Brother, dated at Cundapore, of a smart Action having happened, in which the Company's Troops gained considerable Advantage. This Account was not distinct, and only collected from the Country People.

Our next Accounts informed us of the Loss of the two Posts the General had established at the Gauts, by which the Communication between Bednure and the Sea Coast was cut off. The principal Post which had been represented as very strong, appears to have been lost after a very slight Defence, by the Misconduct of the Officer in Command. The Fugitives who escaped from the Gauts communicated such Disorder and Panic to the Garrison at Cundapore, that little else but an Escape was thought of, in attempting which Numbers of Men and Horses were drowned. Large Magazines of Stores and Provisions, which were deposited at Cundapore, were immediately set Fire to in the Confusion, and a large Field of Artillery disabled or left to the Enemy, who, it is to be observed, had not even made their Appearance when this shameful Flight and Destruction of a Post said to be tenable took Place. A Part of the Garrison escaped to Onore, which is under the Command of Captain Torriano, who, by his resolute and prudent Conduct, prevented the Panic from infecting his Garrison, and made an Effort to recover the Post at Cundapore, in which he did not succeed.

These Accounts were soon followed by others still more unfavourable of the Loss of Bedenure; and that Part of the Army which was above the Gauts under the Command of General Matthews in Person. The most authentic Information we have received of this Disaster is from Major Campbell at Mangulore, and the Particulars given by him are as follow; "The 12th May the Intrepid had hardly "sailed, when a Sepoy arrived from Bednure "with the distressing Accounts of the General, "after Six Days employed in settling Articles of "Capitulation, having marched out of the Fort the "3d Instant with his whole Garrison, with all the "Honours of War, in Expectation of being allowed "in the same Manner to come here; but, as natu-"rally might be expected from an Enemy by whom "Faith is so seldom kept, the brave but unfortu-"nate Garrison was no sooner got out of the Gates "than they were surrounded by both Horse and "Foot, and forced to lay down their Arms, and "are now detained Prisoners The melancholy "Account is again confirmed by another Person, "a Sepoy, who was also in Bednure Fort when "it was given up: He corroborates every Part re-"specting it; both Sepoys agree there was a consi-"derable Quantity of Water and Provisions in the "Fort."

Under the 19th of May, Major Campbell writes, "I have nothing further to add to my last Dis-"patches than a painful Confirmation of the Sur-"render of Bednure, the Cause unknown, but the "Consequence is that Tippoo Saib is now en-"camped with his whole Army in our Front, his "Rear is just arrived, so that I expect an Attack "To-morrow Morning. A Madras Soldier has "come in to us, and says the Number of the "French Tippoo has with him does not exceed "300; the Rest of his Army not less than "100,000 fighting Men."

The Force General Mathews had with him at Bednure, and the Posts above the Gauts, consisted of Detachments of the 98th and 102d Regiments, and of the 100th Regiment of His Majesty's Troops, the greater Part of Bombay Infantry, originally 300 Rank and File, the 2d Grenadier Battalion of Sepoys, and the 3d, 5th, 11th and 15th Battalions, except some Detachments from them, and the Bombay Europeans, which were at Onore and other Forts. According to Colonel Macleod's Computation, for we have no Returns to guide us, our Loss in this unhappy Affair, amounts to about 600

Europeans

Europeans, and 1600 Sepoys. We before mentioned the Force the General ſuppoſed he ſhould be able to collect.

It was ſome Relief to us in this Misfortune, and gave us Confidence and Hopes of retrieving it, that juſt at this Time we received Advice, by the Way of Buſſora, of the Preliminaries of a General Peace having been ſigned at Paris, the 20th of January.

There is ſtill a very reſpectable Force remaining at Carwar, Onore and Mangulore. We are apprehenſive for the Safety of Onore in caſe it ſhould be vigorouſly attacked, but truſt the Troops at Carwan and Mangulore will be preſerved. At Carwar, and the Poſts dependant, there is One Battalion of Sepoys; and at Mangulore, the 42d Regiment, and ſome ſmall Detachments from other Regiments and Company's Troops, amounting altogether to about 400 Men, beſides Artillery and upwards of Four Battalions of Sepoys, giving, on a Return dated the 8th of May, near 3000 Men. There is alſo a ſufficient Stock of Proviſions, and a Number of able Officers, in the Place, which is under the Command of Major Campbell; and we have ſtrong Hopes that the Strength of the Garriſon and the Approach of the Monſoon will baffle the Attempts of the Enemy.

This Force will prove a good Foundation for a new Army; and we truſt, notwithſtanding our late Loſs, we ſhall be able, with proper Aſſiſtance of Money, and a Body of European Infantry, to renew and continue a powerful Diverſion on this Coaſt (Malabar) againſt the Dominions of Tippoo Saib. The Peace in Europe, and with the Marattas, will now enable this Preſidency, without Danger, to furniſh a ſtrong Body of Sepoys, and a reſpectable Detachment of Artillery, in Addition to thoſe now to the Southward.

Leſt you ſhould not have received Advice of the early Return of the French Fleet to the other Coaſt, and an Account of their Proceedings, we think it right to inſert a Paper tranſmitted to us by the Select Committee at Madraſs, with their Letter of the 12th March, being Intelligence given by Captain Light, whoſe Veſſel had been made a Prize of by M. Suffrein.

"The French Fleet, conſiſting of 11 Sail of the "Line, and the La Fine and Bellona Frigates, left "Acheen the 20th of December; the Hannibal "and Bellona were ſent to cruize off the Braces. "The 6th of January the Fleet arrived at Ganjam, the 10th ditto the Coventry was taken; ſhe "had ſpoke with the Blandford that Morning, "who informed Captain Wolſeſley that in the "Night he had engaged a Privateer. The Coventry ſeeing a Ship at Anchor at Ganjam Roads, "ſuppoſed it to be the Privateer, and ran cloſe in "before ſhe diſcovered the Reſt of the Fleet. On "the 11th the Blandford was taken by the Coventry. On the 18th the Blake was taken by the "Coventry. On the 20th and 21ſt Three ſmall "Veſſels in Ballaſt were taken and ſunk."

We have not heard of any material Captures made by the French Fleet except the Coventry and Blandford,

We have the Pleaſure to acquaint you that the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Hughes arrived at Madraſs the 13th of April. The Admiral ſaw nothing of the French Fleet in the Paſſage, and it ſeems doubtful whether they were to the Northward or to the Southward. The Briſtol and her Convoy arrived the 17th of April, and ſoon after the Company's Ship Duke of Athol had the Misfortune to blow up, by which a Number of Lives were loſt. The Fairford was deſtroyed by Fire in this Harbour on the 5th Inſtant, as you will be adviſed by the Board. The Grand Army had marched to the Southward upon an Expedition againſt Cuddalore. The Fleet was at Madraſs the 30th of April, and, we underſtand, was ſoon to proceed to the Southward, to co-operate with the Army againſt Cuddalore.

We are much concerned to acquaint you, that we have private Advice, that Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote died at Madras the 26th of April, the Day after his Arrival from Bengal in the Reſolution Country Ship.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hutchinſon to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Honourable the Preſident of Bombay having directed the Commander of the Viper Cutter, proceeding with Diſpatches for Buſſora, to touch here for Intelligence, I embrace the Opportunity of acquainting you with the moſt recent Occurrences in the Carnatic which have come to my Knowledge.

General Stuart, with a powerful Army, was before Cuddalore, when Information was received of a Treaty of Peace having been concluded at London the 9th of February between the belligerent Powers, in Conſequence of which a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities immediately took place. It is imagined the Garriſon muſt have ſhortly ſubmitted, as we had ſucceeded in the Attack on their Lines, and had carried their Redoubts. In effecting this Service, a very heavy Loſs was ſuſtained on the Part of the Britiſh Forces, computed at 616 Europeans, and 356 Sepoys, killed, wounded, and miſſing. This happened on the 13th ult. On the 25th, the Enemy made a Sally from the Fort, and advanced cloſe up to our Works, commencing and ſupporting the Aſſault with great Spirit and Intrepidity; but they were repulſed, with the Loſs of about 200 Europeans, and their Colonel D'Aquitaine taken Priſoner.

On or about the 20th ult. there was an Engagement between the Britiſh and French Fleets near Pondicherry, but I do not learn any deciſive Blow was ſtruck by either Side. Monſieur Suffrein returned to Cuddalore, and Sir Edward Hughes is ſuppoſed to have ſtood on towards Madras, as it was reported he was in Want of Water, and his People were very ſickly.

The Southern Army, acting in the Carnatic under the Command of Colonel Lang, had made an Irruption into the Coimbature Country, ſubduing Caroor and Dindegul, when the Colonel was recalled to join the grand Army before Cuddalore, and Colonel Fullarton inveſted with the Command, who with great Spirit and Activity had puſhed on to Darampore, which fell to him the 1ſt ult. He was then within ſix Days March only of Paliagacheri, towards which Place his further Progreſs was totally barred, by an Order from General Stuart to move back to Cuddalore. He is now on his Return again to the Coimbature Country, ſtrongly reinforced.

A Detachment of 300 Europeans, together with a Supply of Powder and Proviſions, are ſent from Madraſs to Mangulore in His Majeſty's Ships Briſtol and Iſis. A further Reinforcement is deſtined for the ſame Part, with an Intention of enabling Colonel Campbell to take the Field, in Caſe it ſhould be expedient.

No Accounts are yet received of the expected Fleet, which was to have left England in January laſt.

I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient

Anjengo, 19th *July*, 1783. humble Servant,

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

At

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 19th of *November*, 1783.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty was pleaſed, by His Order in Council of the 5th Inſtant, to direct, That the Importer of any Tobacco, being the Growth or Production of the Territories of the United States of America, and imported directly from thence, either in Britiſh or American Ships, by by Britiſh Subjects, or by any of the People inhabiting in, or belonging to, the ſaid United States, or any of them, into the Ports of London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, and Greenock, or either of them, ſhould be at Liberty, until further Order, to enter into Bond for the Payment, as well of the Duty, commonly called the Old Subſidy, as of all the further Duties due for ſuch Tobacco, in the Manner, and with the Allowances mentioned in His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 6th of June laſt: And whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, that ſome Doubts may ariſe concerning the Allowances to be made upon Payment of the ſaid Duties, for which Bonds have been, or may be ſo entered into, upon the Importation of any ſuch Tobacco into the Ports mentioned in the ſaid recited Order; His Majeſty is thereupon pleaſed, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare and order, That nothing contained in His Majeſty's ſaid Order in Council of the 5th Inſtant, ſhall be conſtrued to extend to the making any Allowance for Payment of ſo much of the ſaid Duties, as the Duty commonly called the Old Subſidy, ſhall amount to:—And His Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, with the Advice aforeſaid, that the Liberty given by the ſaid recited Order of the 5th of this Inſtant November, ſhall, in all Reſpects, be extended to Tobacco imported into, and exported from, the Port of Glaſgow, under the Regulations and Reſtrictions in the ſaid Order mentioned: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury are to give the neceſſary Directions herein accordingly.

Steph. Cottrell.

Florence, November 8. The King of Sweden arrived at Piſa on the 3d Inſtant.

Admiralty Office, November 24, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Twenty-Sixth Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, This is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information has been ſent to this Office, That on the 17th Inſtant, the Ship Eigenheit, whereof Jep Niſſen was Maſter, bound from Malaga to Hamburg, was by a violent Gale of Wind drove on Shore in the Port of Penzance, in the County of Cornwall, and totally loſt, but that the Men belonging to her were all ſaved.

Ph. Stephens.

Admiralty-Office, November 24, 1783.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 26th Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information has been ſent to this Office, That on the 15th of this Month the Brig Ann, of London, whereof John Cockburn was Maſter, bound from Portugal to London, laden with Oranges, was drove on Shore on Saunton Sands, within the Port of Barnſtaple, and is likely to be loſt.

Ph. Stephens.

Whitehall, November 19, 1783.

WHEREAS is has been humbly repreſented to the King, That early this Morning the Houſe of Lord Grantham, at Whitehall, was burglariouſly entered by Seven or more Perſons, and the following Things ſtolen therein, viz.

SILVER PLATE.

A Silver Shaving-Pot, with a Creſt of a Buck on the Lid; a Pair of Silver Buckles; a round Silver Baſon; Two Wash ball Boxes, the Tops pierced; One flat Silver Box, lined with Ivory; a Silver Tooth Bruſh; and a ſmall ſcrew Candleſtick.

MEDALS.

A very large Gold Medal of Louis XV; an oval Medal of the Emperor Charles VI; an oval Medal of the preſent Emperor; a Medal of Maria Thereſa; a Medal of the ſame, as Queen of Hungary; a very ſmall one of the preſent Emperor; a ſmall Medal of Maria Thereſa; a ſmall Medal of Princeſs Amelia; a Medal of William III. a Medal of George I. a Coronation Medal of George III. and ſeveral Silver Medals of the Pope, King of Spain, and the Prince of Aſturias.

RINGS.

A large Head, raiſed in Lapis Lazuli; a large Head, Red Stone, on a White Ground; a Figure, Red Stone, on a White Ground; an Onyx, Cattle, Brown ſtriped with White; an Onyx, Urn, Engraving round the gold Part of the Ring; a Cornelian, Impreſſion Hercules and a Lion; Two Cornelians, Impreſſion of both a Head; a large Onyx, the Figure lying down.

MOURNING RINGS,

On which are the Names of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Sir William Robinſon, Frederick Frankland, Eſq; William Weddell in White Enamel and ſmall Diamonds; William Weddell, Charles Weddell, Ann Worſley, and William Robinſon.

MINIATURE PICTURES.

A Concave Glaſs, Mother of Pearl, Miniature ſet in Gold; a Concave Glaſs, Green Enamel ſet in Gold; a Miniature Picture of a Lady, in a gold Rim; a Miniature Picture of Oliver Cromwell, in a ſquare gilt Frame; a Miniature Picture of Mary Queen of Scots, in an oval gilt Frame.

SPANISH GOLD COINS.

A new Piece of Four Piſtoles; a new Piece of Two Piſtoles; a new Piece of Half a Piſtole; and a new ſmall Crown.

A Gold Stock-Buckle with a Spring; a Pair of Piſtols, Maker's Name Griffin; a Derbyſhire Spar, Urn, ſet in gilt Braſs; and Two round Silver gilt Boxes, with Arms and Inſcriptions engraved upon them.

His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons concerned in the ſaid Burglary and Robbery, is hereby pleaſed to promiſe His Moſt Gracious Pardon to any One of them who ſhall diſcover his Accomplices therein, ſo that they, or any of them, ſhall be apprehended and convicted thereof.

NORTH.

And, as a farther Encouragement, a Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS is hereby offered to any Perſon making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, to be paid by Lord Grantham, upon the Conviction of any one of the Offenders, over and above the Reward allowed by Act of Parliament.

Whitehall, November 20, 1783.

WHEREAS it has been humbly repreſented to the King, That many dreadful Fires have happened in the Pariſh and Neighbourhood of Hitchin, in the County of Herford, on the following Days, viz. on the 21ſt Day of October laſt, and on the 6th, 8th and 12th Days of this inſtant November, which, it is apprehended, have not been from Accident only, but that ſome

some evil disposed Person or Persons have been the Occasion thereof:

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice, the Persons concerned in wilfully setting on Fire any House, Building or Rick, or any Thing communicating to the same, within the Parish of Hitchin aforesaid, is hereby pleased to promise His Most Gracious Pardon to any One of them who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices therein, so that he, she or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

NORTH.

And, as a further Encouragement, the Church Wardens and Overseers of the Parish of Hitchin aforesaid, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS *to any Person or Persons who will give Information of any Offender or Offenders who have been, or who shall hereafter be guilty of or concerned in wilfully setting on Fire any House, Building or Rick, or any Thing communicating to the same, within the said Parish of Hitchin, to be paid by them upon the Conviction of any One or more of the Offenders. And any Offender who will voluntarily discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in such Offence or Offences, shall receive from them the same Reward upon Conviction of such Accomplice or Accomplices.*

Custom House, London, October 24, 1783.

WHEREAS on Friday the 10th Instant, Richard Morze and William Ward, Officers of His Majesty's Customs, in the Port of Portsmouth, in attempting to board a Vessel called the Eagle, Cornelius Rose, Master, from Alderney, then being in Langstone Harbour, within the Limits of the said Port, were violently and forcibly obstructed by the said Rose, who at first refused them Admittance, and being armed with an Hatchet, threatened Death to any Man that should attempt to board his Vessel; but to which he at length consented; when the said Officers having got on Board were knocked down by the said Rose, and, on their making some Resistance, Morze had one of his Fingers cut from his Right Hand, and both him and Ward were much bruised and beat: That being thus violently assaulted, and apprehending their Lives in Danger, they were obliged to quit the said Vessel in order to get further Assistance, which having procured, they again attempted to go on Board, in which, after some Obstruction, they succeeded, and seized and carried the said Vessel into Portsmouth Harbour; but the said Cornelius Rose made his Escape by jumping overboard, and swimming to a Wherry, into which he was taken up, and carried off to Sea.

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in order to bring the aforesaid Rose to Justice, do hereby promise a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS *to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend or cause to be apprehended the said Rose, so that he may be taken before a Magistrate and committed for the said Offence; to be paid by the Receiver-General of His Majesty's Customs upon Conviction.*

By Order of the Commissioners,

Wm. Stiles, *Secretary.*

Office of American Claims, Lincoln's-inn-fields,
November 19, 1783.

THE Commissioners for enquiring into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists, think it proper to give this Notice for the Information of all whom it may concern, that they are prohibited by the Act of Parliament from receiving any Claims after the 25th Day of March next. Such Persons therefore as intend to apply for Relief under the Act, are desired to deliver their Memorials at this Office on or before that Day.

By Order of the Commissioners,

John Forster, *Secretary.*

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich,
September 15, 1783.

THE Commissioners and Governors of the said Hospital do hereby give Notice, that at Salter's Hall, *in* London, *on Wednesday the 17th Day of March next, or as soon after as may be, the following Estates in the County of Northumberland will be let on Leases for 21 Years, or under, to commence upon the 12th Day of May following, viz.* Greymare Colliery, *and Ground therewith occupied;* High Green Colliery, Greenhaugh Colliery, Whinnetley Tythes, *and* Hartburngrainge North, South *and* Moor Farms.

All Persons desirous to take the said Estates, are requested to give in their Proposals in Writing to Mr. Ibbetson, at the Admiralty Office, London, at any Time before the Day abovementioned, or, on that Day, between the Hours of Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Salter's Hall, in London; and for Particulars of all or any of the said Estates, to be let as aforesaid, to apply to Messs. Walton and Turner, Receivers for the said Hospital; or to the Bailiffs in their respective Districts.

Note. *All Wood Grounds, as now inclosed or marked off for the growing of Wood or Underwood, will be excepted and reserved to the said Hospital, and no Allowance made on Account thereof.*

General Post Office, November 18, 1783.

A SUFFICIENT Number of Packet Boats of about 200 Tons and 30 Hands are established between Falmouth and New-York to support a monthly Correspondence, and the Mails will continue to be dispatched as at present from London and from New-York upon the First Wednesday in every Month.

All Persons are however to take Notice, that instead of its being any longer left to the Option of the Writer to pay or not the Postage beforehand, there is now a Necessity for the Postage on all Letters from any Part of Great-Britain or Ireland for North America to be paid up to London, without which they must be opened and returned to the Writers, but the Packet Postage of one Shilling for a single Letter and so in Proportion between London and New-York, may or not be paid at at each Place before-hand.

And all Persons upon the Continent of Europe and of North America corresponding with each other by these Packet Boats are to take particular Notice, that they are to put their Letters under Cover to their Friends in London.

Likewise, all Persons in Great-Britain or Ireland desirous of sending any Letters for the United States of America by the French Packet Boats, are to cause them to be put under Cover to some Correspondent at Paris.

By Command of the Postmaster General,

Anthony Todd, *Sec.*

East India House, November 21, 1783.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held, by Adjournment, at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Friday next the 28th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to take into further Consideration the following Orders of the Honourable House of Commons of the 18th Instant, viz.

"That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for vesting the Affairs of the East India Company in the Hands of certain Commissioners for the Benefit of the Proprietors and the Public."

"That Leave be given to bring a Bill for the better Government of the Territorial Possessions and Dependencies in India."

And on other special Affairs.

Navy-Office, November 10, 1783.

THE Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Thurſday the 27th of November inſtant, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as may be willing to perform the Painters Works in His Majeſty's Yard at Woolwich.

The Contract to commence in Six Months.

Charitable Corporation, November 24, 1783.

THE Committee of the ſaid Corporation having Matters of Importance to communicate to the Proprietors, deſire to meet them for that Purpoſe, on Friday next the 28th Inſtant, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon; where a Dinner will be provided for them by Three. Richard Thompſon, *Sec.*

London, November 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in future the Prize Liſts under Payment by me, and which have been before adverti ſed in this Paper, will be recalled at the French Horn in Crutched-friars, on the Firſt Thurſday in every Month only.

Edward Ommanney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between Matthias Deane and William Andrews, of Reading, in the County of Berks, Attornies at Law, was, on the 8th Day of November inſtant, diſſolved by mutual Conſent. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the ſaid Matthias Deane or William Andrews. And all Perſons who have any Claims on the ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to deliver in their Accounts to the ſaid Matthias Deane or William Andrews, in Reading, in order to their being immediately diſcharged.

Matthias Deane.
W. Andrews.

November 8, 1783.

THE Partnerſhip lately ſubſiſting between William Stringer, David Blair, and Thomas Checke Lea, under the Firm of Stringer, Blair, and Co. Gun-makers, Birmingham, is this Day diſſolved by mutual Conſent; all Debts due to the ſaid Partnerſhip to be paid unto David Blair and Thomas Cheek Lea, who are duly authorized to receive the ſame. All Perſons who have any Claim upon the ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to David Blair and Thomas Checke Lea.

William Stringer.
David Blair.
Thomas Checke Lea.

Liverpool, November 1, 1783.

THE Partnerſhip lately carried on by Meſſieurs Samuel Warren, Jonathan Blundell, William Earle, and the late Thomas Birch, in the Coal Trade, in the Name and Firm of Samuel Warren and Company, was diſſolved on the 1ſt Day of March laſt; and that Trade will in future be carried on by Meſſieurs Jonathan Blundell, Thomas Earle, and William Earle, jun. Witneſs the Hands of the Parties, this 1ſt Day of November, 1783.

Samuel Warren.
Jonathan Blundell.
William Earle.
Joſeph Birch,
Adminiſtrator of Thomas Birch, deceaſed.

ALL Perſons indebted to James Fletcher, late of Ardwick, in Lancaſhire, Chapman, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to pay their Debts to James Borron and James Clough, of Manchester, Merchants, Adminiſtrators of his Eſtate, or to Nathaniel Milne, Attorney, in Manchester, otherwiſe they will be ſued without further Notice. And all Perſons who have any Claims upon the Eſtate of the ſaid James Fletcher, or any of his Goods or Property in their Hands, are deſired to ſend an immediate Account thereof as above-mentioned.

IF any the next of Kin of James Sabatier, late Lieutenant-Captain in the Service of the Admiralty of Amſterdam, deceaſed, will apply to Mr. Winter, of Swithin's-lane, London, they will hear of ſomething to their Adeantage.

London, November 18, 1783.

IF any Perſon has any Demand againſt the Ship Favorite, William Roſe late Commander, from Jamaica, they are requeſted to leave an Account thereof with Mr. John Collins, in Jewry-ſtreet, (to be examined and paid) on or before the 18th of December next, as the Ship is ſold, and the Accounts will be finally cloſed at that Time.

PUrſuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing Date the 30th Day of July laſt, made "In the Matter of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Anna Margaretta Hill, Francis Laſcoe Powlett, Thomas Powlett, deceaſed, and William Connor, Eſquire." All Perſons claiming to be intitled to all or any Part of Two Meſſuages or Tenements and Premiſes ſituate on the North Side of Cornhill, London, formerly in the Occupations of Samuel Towers and Nathaniel Hall, and formerly the Eſtate of Ann Laſcoe and William Laſcoe, Eſquire, or one of them, are to come in and make out their Claims before Edward Montagu, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, on or before the 8th Day of December next, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Order.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of John Ludeman, late of St. James's-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; deceaſed, are forthwith to come in and prove their reſpective Debts before Peter Holford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of William Clayton, late of Harleyford, in the County of Bucks, Eſq; deceaſed, are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts before John Heet, Eſq; One of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's inn, Chancery-lane, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

ALL Perſons having any Claims or Demands on Mrs. Ann Bevan, late of St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, London, either in her own Right or as Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of her late Huſband Charles Bevan, late of the ſame Place, Victualler, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend an Account thereof to Mr. George Carr, of Little Britain, London, Gentleman, who is empowered by the ſaid Ann Bevan to ſettle and adjuſt ſuch Claims. And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Ann Bevan as Executrix as aforeſaid, or on her own Account, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the ſaid Robert Carr, who only is empowered by the ſaid Ann Bevan to receive the ſame.

November 22, 1783.

THE Creditors of Mr. John Keeves, late of the Minories, are deſired forthwith to ſend an Affidavit of their reſpective Debts to No. 59, Bartholomew-cloſe, as a Dividend is intended to be made the Beginning of December next.

THE Creditors of Richard Berenger, late of the King's Mews, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to attend at the Weſtminſter Coffee-houſe, Charing-croſs, on Wedneſday the 10th Day of December next, preciſely at Six o'Clock in the Evening, in order to examine the Accounts of the Adminiſtrator, and to receive a Dividend of Mr. Berenger's Effects; and ſuch of the Creditors who have not already ſent an Account of their Demands to Mr. William Simons, of Jermyn ſtreet, Apothecary, or to Bateman and Foulkes, in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, are requeſted to deliver in the Particulars of their Claims, on or before the 5th Day of December next, or they will be excluded from the Benefit of ſuch Dividend.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Charles Lindegren and Andrew Lindegren the Younger, ſurviving Partners of Andrew Lindegren, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate and Effects, To-morrow preciſely at Two o'Clock, at Batſon's Coffee-houſe, Cornhill, to authorize them to deliver up certain Bills of Exchange received by them, ſubſequent to the iſſuing of the ſaid Commiſſion unto the Remitters; and alſo to ſettle a Claim and Demand made by the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company againſt the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt James Moſeley, late of Mary-le-bone-lane, in the Pariſh of St. Mary-le-bone in the County of Middleſex, Coach-maſter, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf,